



MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD



FOOD STANDARDS COMMITTEE
REPORT ON
CONDENSED MILK

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FOOD STANDARDS COMMITTEE

The terms of reference of the Food Standards Committee are:

To advise the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Secretary of State for Scotland, the Secretary of State for Social Services and, as respects Northern Ireland, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, on the composition, description, labelling and advertising of food with particular reference to the exercise of powers conferred on Ministers by Sections 4, 5 and 7 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the corresponding provisions in enactments relating to Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The members of the Food Standards Committee at the time of the completion of this report were:

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FOOD STANDARDS COMMITTEE

REPORT ON CONDENSED MILK

Terms of Reference

1. We were asked to review the Condensed Milk Regulations, 1959 and to make recommendations for any necessary changes. We were asked particularly to consider certain points of difference between these Regulations and the Dried Milk Regulations, 1965.

Background

2. The Condensed Milk Regulations, 1959, were based on the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923, which controlled the composition and labelling of condensed milk, both sweetened and unsweetened and which made statutory for the first time the use of the declaration 'Unfit for Babies' on certain products. The declaration had been made voluntarily since about 1911. The 1959 Regulations repeated the provisions of the 1923 Regulations and introduced one new category—'half cream' condensed milk. The Regulations are set out in Appendix II.

Differences Between the Present Regulations and the Dried Milk Regulations, 1965

3. The Dried Milk Regulations, 1965 (Appendix III) were based on the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and were made following a review by the Committee in 1962. Both the Condensed Milk Regulations and the Dried Milk Regulations provide for statutory declarations which, for all milks which are not the equivalent of full cream milk, include statements that in the absence of medical advice they are not suitable for baby feeding. We were asked to consider the following differences between the Regulations. First, it is not necessary to describe dried half cream milk also as 'partly skimmed' as is the case with condensed milk. Secondly, a declaration of minimum fat content may not be included in the statutory declarations which must be made on the labels of condensed milks but may be made in declarations on dried milks. Thirdly, whereas the Dried Milk Regulations permit the alternative declarations 'dried skimmed milk' or 'dried low-fat skimmed milk contains not more than (Z) % milk fat', a similar choice is not allowed in the Condensed Milk Regulations. Fourthly, the complete exemption of large containers from the Condensed Milk Regulations has no counterpart in the Dried Milk Regulations which include exemptions from part of the labelling provisions for large containers and which also exempt sales to caterers and manufacturers for the purposes of their business. The Dried Milk Regulations also provide for additional categories, e.g. 'three-quarter cream' and 'quarter cream'.

Production and Marketing

4. Full cream, unsweetened condensed milk, usually known as 'evaporated milk', is produced by standardising milk to a required fat and solids-non-fat content. This is done either by adding cream (to increase the fat) or skimmed milk (to increase the solids-non-fat). The milk is then pre-heated and vacuum evaporated to the required degree; the fat is stabilised by homogenisation and, at this stage, stabilisers are added to prevent protein precipitation during sterilisation. Neutralisers may be required to correct acidity in the milk. Finally, the product is filled into cans and sterilised by heat under pressure.

5. The most important difference in the production of the sweetened variety, usually known as condensed milk, is the absence of the sterilisation stage. Sweetened condensed milk is preserved primarily by its high soluble solids content. The milk is standardised and pasteurised. The sugar may be added



before pasteurisation or as a sterilised solution after pasteurisation, since the sugar itself may be a source of spoilage organisms. Stabilising salts are added to the fresh milk, where this is necessary in order to compensate for seasonal and other variations. After vacuum evaporation, the milk is cooled and canned. Homogenisation of the sweetened product is not usually necessary but great care is needed to ensure that the lactose crystals formed are too small to feel gritty on the tongue.

6. The production of condensed milks with a reduced fat content follows closely the procedures set out in the above paragraphs, preceded by centrifugal separation of part or virtually all the fat.

7. At present most production is restricted to three types of condensed milk; full cream unsweetened, full cream sweetened and skimmed sweetened. A very small amount of partly skimmed, unsweetened (half cream) is also produced. We were told by the trade that there were no technical developments pending which needed to be taken into account during our review. We were given the following information on production and consumption by the trade. This is based partly on figures in the Abstract of Statistics published annually by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Production of full cream unsweetened milk (evaporated milk) has been rising slowly, from 112,000 tons in 1960 to 137,500 tons in 1966. In the same two years imports were 7,200 tons and 4,300 tons respectively, while exports in 1966 (23,800 tons) were significantly greater than in 1960 (14,900 tons). U.K. sales in 1966 were equivalent to between 5.5 and 6 million cases of either $48 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ or 16 oz. or 96×6 oz. capacity, i.e. a little over 103,000 tons.

8. There are no official figures for sweetened condensed milk, but we were told that production was 51,800 tons in 1960, but only 47,200 tons in 1966. Imports in the same two years were 1,300 tons and 400 tons respectively, but, in contrast to evaporated milk, exports in 1966 (11,600 tons) were much less than in 1960 (25,300 tons). Retail sales of sweetened condensed milk in 1966 were equivalent to 630,000 cases of 48×14 oz. of full cream and 450,000 cases of $48 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of skimmed (i.e. about 11,000 tons and 9,000 tons respectively). The remaining sales are mainly to the confectionery industry.

Usage of Condensed Milk

9. We were told that both types of condensed milk were used in several main ways in the home, in the food industry and by institutional and other caterers. The significant technological advances made in the production of dried milk since the last war have affected the use of both types of condensed milks for beverages, which is less now than it used to be.

10. Unsweetened condensed milk was used in place of cream and also for baby feeding after dilution. A further use was for cooking. It was estimated that 70% was used as a substitute for cream, 3% as a baby food, 22% for use in cooking or manufacture and 4% in beverages.

11. Sweetened condensed milk was used in the home mainly for cooking and for sweetmaking and occasionally in beverages. A large amount was also used in manufacturing, especially in the confectionery industry and in catering.

12. Most sales of condensed milk are in the standard packs referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8. We were told that some supplies were sold in bulk to manufacturers and, exceptionally, to large caterers.

International Standards

13. The Joint FAO/WHO Code of Principles for Milk and Milk Products contains standards for Evaporated Milk and Evaporated Skimmed Milk and for Sweetened Condensed Milk and Skimmed Sweetened Condensed Milk. These standards—which have been accepted by 46 Governments, including the United Kingdom—are reproduced in Appendix IV. The United Kingdom standards for fat and total solids are significantly higher than the minima laid down in the international standards.

Nomenclature

14. We were asked to consider whether the word 'evaporated' should be allowed instead of 'condensed' in the statutory declaration for the unsweetened condensed milks. There is little doubt that most people think of the sweetened product as 'condensed milk' and the unsweetened product as 'evaporated milk'. Most, if not all, countries use the term 'evaporated milk'. The two products are clearly differentiated by the means of preservation, as set out in paragraphs 4 and 5. They are also quite distinct in appearance and usage; one is readily pourable, the other much less so. Since there is no conflict with common usage, it would be appropriate to restrict the descriptions in the statutory declarations accordingly, i.e. 'condensed milk' to the sweetened varieties and 'evaporated milk' to unsweetened varieties which are heat sterilised. We *recommend* accordingly and also *recommend* that the title of any revised regulations should be changed to include both terms.

15. Where the milk has been modified by the removal of fat, the regulations require the use of the phrases 'partly skimmed' or 'skimmed' accompanied by the words 'half cream' for the 'partly skimmed' category. We think that evaporated full cream milk and condensed full cream milk are satisfactory descriptions for the full cream products, as are evaporated skimmed milk and condensed skimmed milk for the products which have had all—or nearly all—the fat content removed. We *recommend* that the maximum fat content for the skimmed milks should be 0.5%. There would appear little need to retain 'machine-skimmed' in these descriptions and the omission of this term would eliminate a minor difference between the Condensed Milk and the Dried Milk Regulations. The Dried Milk Regulations permit the use of the term 'low-fat' in addition to the word 'skimmed' provided that it is accompanied by a declaration of maximum fat content. We see no reason why the same prescription should not apply to evaporated and condensed milk and *recommend* accordingly.

16. We have carefully considered the continued use of the declaration 'half cream partly skimmed' especially for the unsweetened condensed milk (evaporated milk) which is readily pourable and which has a minimum fat content of 4.5%. We have recommended in our Report on Cream that provision should be made for a 'half cream' with a minimum fat content of 12%. It is probable that the continued use of the expression 'half cream evaporated' would cause confusion to purchasers and would weaken the operation of any new provisions for cream and half cream which may follow our Report on Cream. Although the expression 'half cream' is permitted in the Dried Milk Regulations (which also allow 'three-quarter cream' and 'quarter cream'), we think there is much greater risk of confusion for pourable products which have a physical resemblance to cream and are also used in substitution for it. We realise that sales of these condensed milks are not large at present and are almost wholly for baby feeding. However, we *recommend* that the words 'half cream' be withdrawn from use to describe evaporated milk or condensed milk. The statutory declaration should be 'condensed partly skimmed milk' or 'evaporated partly

skimmed milk'. We do not consider it necessary to change the reference to 'half cream' in that part of the declaration which informs the purchaser of the equivalent quantity of liquid half cream milk.

Composition

17. We have drawn attention in paragraph 13 to the standards of composition in other countries from which it is seen that the U.K. product is of a high standard. We do not think it necessary to propose any changes in the minimum percentages of milk fat or the addition of any new categories. We have recommended in paragraph 15 that a maximum fat content of skimmed milk should be imposed.

18. With regard to the percentage of milk solids other than milk fat, the provisions relating to evaporated skimmed milk in the present Regulations show a slight inconsistency. For this product the minimum figure prescribed is 20%, whereas for the full cream and partly skimmed evaporated milks, if we assume the minimum fat contents, the figure is 22%, that is to say 31% total solids less 9% fat in the case of full cream, and 26.5% less 4.5% in the case of partly skimmed. We enquired into the reasons for the lower figure for evaporated skimmed milk particularly as the figure for condensed skimmed milk is 26%. We were told that a solids content significantly above 20% causes coagulation in the unsweetened variety which could then become unstable but that such difficulties do not occur in the sweetened category which can successfully carry 26% of milk solids. We agree therefore that a figure of less than 26% is necessary for the unsweetened variety but no great difficulties would follow if the figure was increased to 22% to conform as closely as possible to those for full cream and partly skimmed. We therefore *recommend* that the figure for the minimum percentage of milk solids including fat should be increased to 22.0 and that the categories and standards of composition should be:

Recommended Categories and Standards of Composition

<i>Description of Milk</i>	<i>Minimum Percentage of Milk Fat</i>	<i>Minimum Percentage of Milk Solids Including Fat</i>	<i>Maximum Percentage of Milk Fat</i>
Evaporated Full Cream Milk	9.0	31.0	—
Condensed Full Cream Milk	9.0	31.0	—
Evaporated Partly Skimmed Milk	4.5	26.5	—
Condensed Partly Skimmed Milk	4.5	26.5	—
Evaporated Skimmed Milk	—	22.0	0.5
Condensed Skimmed Milk	—	26.0	0.5

19. The sweetening agent used in condensed milk is sugar (sucrose). We were told by the manufacturers that they would be content with the definition of sugar in the Dried Milk Regulations. We therefore *recommend* that the sweetening agent should be restricted to sugar as defined in the Dried Milk Regulations:

"sugar" means the product usually known as sugar in commercial usage, consisting principally of sucrose'.

20. We have considered whether to recommend the imposition of minimum or maximum amounts of sugar to be added, but have concluded that this is not necessary. Technological considerations are such that to use too much sugar would result in crystallisation in the product while the use of too little sugar could give rise to spoilage owing to microbiological action. The amounts of

sugar which are added are, therefore, confined in practice within narrow limits and there is no need to lay them down in regulations.

Additives

21. The only additives used in the preparation of evaporated or condensed milk are stabilisers (including neutralisers) which are added for the reasons given in paragraphs 4 and 5. The additives used, which are all natural to food, are calcium chloride and the sodium salts of carbonic acid, citric acid and orthophosphoric acid. All these substances are permitted to be used in the International Standard at a maximum total level of addition of 0.2% by weight of the finished product. We see no reason why an addition at this level should not be specifically permitted in the United Kingdom. We see no reason for permitting any other additives than those mentioned above and we *recommend* accordingly.

Vitamins

22. Some manufacturers add small amounts of vitamins to evaporated and condensed milk. These additions are subject to the general control of the Labelling Regulations and we see no need therefore to recommend special provisions in this Report to control the addition of vitamins to evaporated and condensed milks.

Other Ingredients

23. With the exception of the additives recommended in paragraph 21, vitamins and, for condensed milk, sugar, we consider that no other ingredients should be added to evaporated or condensed milk and we *recommend* accordingly. We see no reason to recommend any change in the requirements for the declaration of ingredients in the Labelling of Food Order, 1953 and the Labelling of Food Regulations, 1967.

Definitions

24. The definition at present contained in the Condensed Milk Regulations, 1959 will not be satisfactory in view of our recommendations regarding nomenclature. Two definitions will be needed in any new Regulations and we *recommend* that these should be as follows:

'Condensed milk' means milk, partly skimmed milk or skimmed milk, but excluding dried milk, which has been concentrated by the removal of part of its water, with the addition of sugar, with or without vitamins and which may have added to it a total of 0.2% by weight, calculated on the finished product, of calcium chloride and the sodium salts of carbonic, citric and orthophosphoric acid.

'Evaporated milk' means milk, partly skimmed milk or skimmed milk, but excluding dried milk, which has been concentrated by the removal of part of its water and which may have added to it a total of 0.2% by weight, calculated on the finished product, of calcium chloride and the sodium salts of carbonic, citric and orthophosphoric acid.

The Declaration of Standard Milk Equivalent

25. The Regulations at present in force impose a requirement that evaporated or condensed milk shall, on reconstitution, give the equivalent of full cream milk containing 12.4% milk solids (including at least 3.6% milk fat) or 10.8% milk solids (including at least 1.8% milk fat) for partly skimmed milk or 9% milk solids for skimmed milk. These figures approximate to the average composition of cows' milk and we see no reason for amending them. They are used as the basis for determining and expressing the milk equivalent which is

required in the statutory declaration on the label of a product as an alternative to the declaration of weight which is usual for other foods.

26. The statutory declaration is given in the form 'This tin contains the equivalent of (X) pints of milk', and it is generally considered to be meaningful to the purchaser, even though in practice the consumer rarely reconstitutes the milk. We *recommend* that as in the Dried Milk Regulations the words 'This tin' should not appear in the statutory declaration. The phrase will then read 'Contains the equivalent of (X) pints of milk' with similar phrases for partly skimmed and skimmed milks.

Exemptions

27. The Regulations at present in force contain a complete exemption for containers of five pounds gross weight. We have considered whether this exemption should be continued and have concluded that it is no longer necessary or desirable. While it is right that manufacturers should be able to continue to lay down their own specifications, caterers and especially institutions are at present buying the standard products which they use in the same way as the ordinary consumer. We *recommend*, therefore, that sales to a manufacturer for the purposes of his manufacturing business should be exempt from the Regulations, but that no other exemptions should be permitted.

Provision for Milk Other Than Cows' Milk

28. The Dried Milk Regulations, 1965 contain a provision in Schedule 2, paragraph 1(4) that the name of any milk other than cows' milk must be declared if such milk is used wholly or in part. We have considered whether a similar provision is needed for evaporated or condensed milk. It is unlikely, in the opinion of the trade, that milk other than cows' milk would be used either in whole or in part in the production of condensed or evaporated milk. Moreover, the point is now safeguarded by a provision included in the Labelling of Food Regulations, 1967, as a result of which the word 'milk', unless otherwise qualified, means 'cows' milk with all the normal constituents thereof'. In view of this there is no need to recommend any special provision.

Voluntary Declaration of Fat Content

29. The Dried Milk Regulations specifically permit the voluntary declaration of fat content as part of the statutory declaration, but the Condensed Milk Regulations, 1959 do not. We have recommended in paragraph 15 that where the term 'low-fat' is used it shall, as for dried milk, be accompanied by a declaration of maximum fat content. We have also considered whether to allow a voluntary statement in the statutory declaration of condensed milks. However, the manufacturer is free to declare the fat content elsewhere on the label and we consider that the information in the statutory declaration should be restricted to information that must be given. We do not think, therefore, that the requirements for condensed milks should be brought into line with those for dried milks in this case and we *recommend* that a voluntary declaration of fat content should not be allowed in the statutory declaration.

Revised Statutory Declarations

30. Our recommendations will mean changes to the declarations given in Schedule I to the Regulations. The revised declarations are shown in Appendix V.

Summary of Recommendations

31. (1) The descriptions in the statutory declarations should be 'condensed milk' for the sweetened condensed milks and 'evaporated milk' for the unsweetened condensed milks. (Paragraph 14)
- (2) The title of revised regulations should include both descriptions. (Paragraph 14)
- (3) The maximum fat content for condensed, skimmed and evaporated skimmed milks should be 0.5% and the term 'low-fat' may be included in the statutory declaration if it is accompanied by a declaration of maximum fat content. (Paragraph 15)
- (4) The words 'half cream' should not be used in the statutory declaration to describe evaporated or condensed partly skimmed milks except in the statement of equivalence. (Paragraph 16)
- (5) The recommended categories and standards of composition should be:

<i>Description of Milk</i>	<i>Minimum Percentage of Milk Fat</i>	<i>Minimum Percentage of Milk Solids Including Fat</i>	<i>Maximum Percentage of Milk Fat</i>
(a) Evaporated Full Cream Milk	9.0	31.0	—
(b) Condensed Full Cream Milk	9.0	31.0	—
(c) Evaporated Partly Skimmed Milk	4.5	26.5	—
(d) Condensed Partly Skimmed Milk	4.5	26.5	—
(e) Evaporated Skimmed Milk	—	22.0	0.5
(f) Condensed Skimmed Milk	—	26.0	0.5

(Paragraph 18)

- (6) The following definition of sugar should be included and no other sweetening agent should be allowed: '“sugar” means the product usually known as sugar in commercial usage, consisting principally of sucrose'. (Paragraph 19)
- (7) The following additives should be specifically permitted at a maximum total level of addition of 0.2% by weight of the finished product and no others: calcium chloride and the sodium salts of carbonic, citric and orthophosphoric acid. (Paragraph 21)
- (8) No ingredients other than milk, sugar and stabilisers should be permitted. (Paragraph 23)
- (9) The words 'This tin . . .' should be omitted from the statutory declaration of standard milk equivalent. (Paragraph 26)
- (10) The exemptions for large containers should be withdrawn and replaced by an exemption for sales to a manufacturer for the purposes of his manufacturing business. (Paragraph 27)
- (11) A voluntary declaration of the fat content of condensed or evaporated milk should not be permitted as part of the statutory declaration. (Paragraph 29)
- (12) The revised statutory declarations should be as in Appendix V. (Paragraph 30)

LIST OF ORGANISATIONS FROM WHOM EVIDENCE HAS BEEN RECEIVED

ABERDEEN AND DISTRICT MILK MARKETING BOARD.
 *ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH AND DOMINION CONDENSED MILK MANUFACTURERS.
 ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.
 ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC ANALYSTS.
 ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.
 LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING.
 BRITISH FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.
 CARNATION FOODS COMPANY LTD.
 COCOA, CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY ALLIANCE.
 PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE, CO-OPERATIVE UNION LTD.
 COUNTY COUNCILS' ASSOCIATION.
 FEDERATION OF WHOLESALE AND MULTIPLE BAKERS.
 BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD.
 INSTITUTE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ADMINISTRATION.
 MILK MARKETING BOARD.
 MILK MARKETING BOARD FOR NORTHERN IRELAND.
 MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, NORTHERN IRELAND.
 NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CREAMERY PROPRIETORS AND WHOLESALE DAIRYMEN.
 NATIONAL FEDERATION OF CONSUMER GROUPS.
 NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN DAIRYING.
 CITY OF PORTSMOUTH.
 SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION OF MILK PRODUCT MANUFACTURERS.
 SCOTTISH MILK MARKETING BOARD.
 SWISS EMBASSY.
 URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS' ASSOCIATION.
 WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
 COUNTY BOROUGH OF WARLEY.

*Gave oral evidence.

THE CONDENSED MILK REGULATIONS, 1959
(Statutory Instrument 1959, No. 1098)

This appendix should not be regarded as a legal instrument.

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Minister of Health, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections four, seven and one hundred and twenty-three of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955(a), and of all other powers then enabling in that behalf, hereby make the following regulations, after consultation with such organisations as appear to them to be representative of interests substantially affected by the regulations and reference to the Food Hygiene Advisory Council under section eighty-two of the said Act (insofar as the regulations relate to the labelling, marking or description of food):

1. These regulations may be cited as the Condensed Milk Regulations, 1959; and shall come into operation on the 26th day of June, 1959.
2. (1) In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires:
 - 'condensed milk' means milk, partly skimmed milk or skimmed milk which has been concentrated by the removal of part of its water, whether with or without the addition of sugar, and includes the article commonly known as evaporated milk but does not include the article commonly known as dried milk or milk powder;
 - 'food and drugs authority' has the meaning assigned to it by section 83 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955;
 - 'gross weight' of a container means the weight of the container and of its contents;
 - 'sell' includes expose or offer for sale or have in possession for sale, and 'sale' shall be construed accordingly;
 - 'skimmed milk' includes separated or machine-skimmed milk.
- (2) The Interpretation Act, 1889(b), shall apply to the interpretation of these regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament and as if these regulations and the regulations hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.
3. Each food and drugs authority shall enforce and execute the provisions of these regulations in their area.
4. The following provisions of these regulations shall not apply in relation to any condensed milk which is intended for exportation to a destination outside the United Kingdom or which is contained in a container whose gross weight exceeds five pounds.
5. (1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation—
 - (a) no person shall sell any condensed milk intended for human consumption except in a container bearing a label in accordance with the provisions of the First Schedule to these regulations;
 - (b) no person shall expose or offer for sale by retail any such container wrapped in paper or some other wrapper through which the label on the container is not clearly visible unless the outermost wrapper

(a) 4 & 5 Eliz. 2. c. 16.

(b) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

also bears a label as if it were a container to which sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph applies.

- (2) For the purposes of this regulation 'sale by retail' means any sale to a person buying otherwise than for the purpose of re-sale, but does not include a sale to a caterer for the purposes of his catering business, or a sale to a manufacturer for the purposes of his manufacturing business.
- (3) Nothing in this regulation shall apply as respects any sale of condensed milk for immediate consumption at or in any public refreshment room, restaurant, shop or other premises of public resort or at or in any stall or mobile refreshment vehicle.

6. Condensed milk of each description specified in column 1 of the Second Schedule to these regulations which is intended for sale for human consumption shall contain not less than the percentages by weight of milk fat and milk solids including fat specified in relation thereto in columns 2 and 3 of that Schedule respectively and no person shall sell any condensed milk which does not comply with this regulation.

7. If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of these regulations he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding five pounds for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

8. The requirements of subsection (3) of section 109 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (which requires notice to be given to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of intention to institute proceedings for an offence against any provisions of these regulations relating to labelling or marking) shall not apply as respects any proceedings instituted by a council for an offence against any such provisions of these regulations.

9. The regulations specified in the Third Schedule to these regulations are hereby revoked to the extent specified in the second column of that Schedule.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed this seventeenth day of June, nineteen hundred and fifty-nine.

(L.S.)

John Hare,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Health this nineteenth day of June, nineteen hundred and fifty-nine.

(L.S.)

Derek Walker-Smith,
Minister of Health.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

Labelling of Condensed Milk

1. Every container to which regulation 5 relates shall bear a label upon which is printed such one of the following declarations as may be applicable:

Provided that in the case of any condensed milk the order of the words contained in the descriptive part of the declaration may be varied so that the word 'sweetened' or 'unsweetened', as the case may be, is placed after the word 'condensed' instead of being placed after the word 'milk'.

(a) In the case of unsweetened full cream milk:

CONDENSED FULL CREAM MILK, UNSWEETENED.
THIS TIN CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF
(X) PINTS OF MILK.

(b) In the case of sweetened full cream milk:

CONDENSED FULL CREAM MILK, SWEETENED.
THIS TIN CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF
(X) PINTS OF MILK, WITH SUGAR ADDED.

(c) In the case of unsweetened half cream milk:

CONDENSED PARTLY SKIMMED MILK, UNSWEETENED
(HALF CREAM).
SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR BABIES EXCEPT
UNDER MEDICAL ADVICE.
THIS TIN CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF
(X) PINTS OF HALF CREAM MILK.

(d) In the case of sweetened half cream milk:

CONDENSED PARTLY SKIMMED MILK, SWEETENED
(HALF CREAM).
SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR BABIES EXCEPT
UNDER MEDICAL ADVICE.
THIS TIN CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF
(X) PINTS OF HALF CREAM MILK WITH
SUGAR ADDED.

(e) In the case of unsweetened skimmed milk:

CONDENSED MACHINE-SKIMMED MILK [or CONDENSED
SKIMMED MILK], UNSWEETENED.

UNFIT FOR BABIES
[or
NOT TO BE USED FOR BABIES]

THIS TIN CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF
(X) PINTS OF SKIMMED MILK.

(f) In the case of sweetened skimmed milk:

CONDENSED MACHINE-SKIMMED MILK [or CONDENSED
SKIMMED MILK], SWEETENED.

UNFIT FOR BABIES
[or
NOT TO BE USED FOR BABIES]

THIS TIN CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF
(X) PINTS OF SKIMMED MILK,
WITH SUGAR ADDED.

2. The declaration shall in each case be completed by inserting at (X) the appropriate number in words and figures, e.g. 'one and a half ($1\frac{1}{2}$)', any fraction being expressed as eighths, quarters or a half.

For the purposes of this Schedule full cream milk means milk which contains not less than 12.4% of milk solids (including not less than 3.6% of milk fat), half cream milk means milk which contains not less than 10.8% of milk solids (including not less than 1.8% of milk fat) and skimmed milk means milk which contains not less than 9% of milk solids other than milk fat. All the said percentages shall be calculated by weight.

3. (1) The prescribed declaration shall be printed in dark block type upon a light coloured background.
- (2) There shall be a surrounding line enclosing the declaration and in the cases in which the words 'unfit for babies' or 'not to be used for babies' are required to be used there shall be another such line enclosing those words.
- (3) The distance between any part of the words 'unfit for babies' or 'not to be used for babies' and the surrounding line enclosing those words shall be not less than one-sixteenth of an inch.
- (4) No matter other than that hereinbefore prescribed shall be printed within either surrounding line.

- (5) The type used for the declaration shall not in any part be less than one-eighth of an inch in height (or if the gross weight of the container does not exceed twelve ounces, one-sixteenth of an inch in height) and the type used for the words 'unfit for babies' or 'not to be used for babies' shall not be less than twice the height of any other part of the declaration.
4. The label shall in addition bear the name of either the packer or the labeller of the condensed milk and the address at which such person carries on business:

Provided that—

- (a) where the condensed milk is packed or labelled on behalf of or on the instructions of another person and such other person carries on business at an address in the United Kingdom, the label may bear the name and address of that other person instead of the name and address of the packer or labeller, as the case may be;
- (b) it shall be sufficient if instead of the particulars specified in this paragraph there appears prominently on the label a trade mark (other than a certification trade mark) of which there is in the Trade Marks Register kept under the authority of the Trade Marks Act, 1938(a), a subsisting entry in respect of such condensed milk, and if there is associated therewith on the label the words 'Registered Trade Mark' or 'Regd. Trade Mark'.
5. The label shall be securely affixed to or be part of the container and in any case shall be so placed as to be clearly visible and the prescribed declaration shall be part of any main label.
6. There shall not be placed on any container containing condensed milk—
- (a) any comment on, explanation of, or reference to either the statement of equivalence contained in the prescribed declaration or the words 'partly skimmed', 'machine-skimmed', 'skimmed' or 'unfit for babies' or 'not to be used for babies'; or
- (b) any instructions as to dilution, unless either—
- (i) the fluid produced in accordance with such instructions would contain not less milk fat and not less milk solids than full cream or half cream milk or skimmed milk as defined in paragraph 2 of this Schedule, as the case may require;
- or
- (ii) such instructions clearly specify that the fluid so produced is not of equivalent composition to full cream milk or half cream milk or skimmed milk, as the case may be.
7. Wherever the word 'Milk' appears on the label of a container of condensed partly skimmed milk or condensed skimmed milk as the description or part of the description of the contents, it shall be immediately preceded or followed by the words 'Partly Skimmed' or 'Machine-skimmed' or 'Skimmed', as the case may require.

(a) 1 & 2 Geo. 6. c. 22.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
<i>Description of Condensed Milk</i>	<i>Percentage of Milk fat</i>	<i>Percentage of milk solids including fat</i>
1. Full cream, unsweetened	9.0	31.0
2. Full cream, sweetened	9.0	31.0
3. Half cream, unsweetened	4.5	26.5
4. Half cream, sweetened	4.5	26.5
5. Skimmed, unsweetened	—	20.0
6. Skimmed, sweetened	—	26.0

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

<i>Regulations revoked</i>	<i>Extent of Revocation</i>
The Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923(a).	The whole regulations.
The Public Health (Condensed Milk) Amendment Regulations, 1927(b)	The whole regulations.
The Public Health (Dried and Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1943(c)	To the extent that they relate to the above mentioned regulations.
The Public Health (Condensed Milk) (Amendment) Regulations, 1948(d)	The whole regulations.
The Public Health (Condensed Milk) (Amendment) Regulations, 1953(e)	The whole regulations.

(a) S.R. & O. 1923/509 (Rev. VIII, p. 28; 1923 p. 894).

(b) S.R. & O. 1927/1092 (1927 p. 457).

(c) S.R. & O. 1943/896 (1943 I, p. 288).

(d) S.I. 1948/1122 (1948 I, p. 1226).

(e) S.I. 1953/1609 (1953 I, p. 815).

THE DRIED MILK REGULATIONS, 1965
(Statutory Instrument 1965, No. 363)

This appendix should not be regarded as a legal instrument.

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Minister of Health, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 4, 7 and 123 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955(a) and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby make the following regulations after consultation with such organisations as appear to them to be representative of interests substantially affected by the regulations and reference to the Food Hygiene Advisory Council under section 82 of the said Act (insofar as the regulations relate to the labelling, marking or description of food):

Citation and commencement

1. These regulations may be cited as the Dried Milk Regulations, 1965; and shall come into operation as follows:

- (a) this regulation and regulation 8(1) shall come into operation on 10th March, 1965;
- (b) in all other respects, these regulations shall come into operation on 11th March, 1965.

Interpretation

2. (1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

'the Act' means the Food and Drugs Act, 1955;

'container' includes any form of packaging of dried milk for sale as a single item, whether by way of wholly or partly enclosing the dried milk or by way of attaching the dried milk to some other article, and in particular includes a wrapper or confining band;

'dried milk' means milk, partly skimmed milk or skimmed milk, intended for sale for human consumption, which has been concentrated to the form of powder or solid by the removal of water, and includes any such milk which has been sweetened, modified or compounded;

'food and drugs authority' has the meaning assigned to it by section 83 of the Act;

'gross weight', in relation to a container, means the weight of the container and of its contents;

'human consumption' include use in the preparation of food for human consumption;

'sale by retail' means sale to a person buying otherwise than for the purpose of resale;

'sell' includes offer or expose for sale or have in possession for sale; and 'sale' and 'seller' shall be construed accordingly;

'skimmed milk' includes separated or machine-skimmed milk;

'sugar' means the product usually known as sugar in commercial usage, consisting principally of sucrose;

AND other expressions have the same meaning as in the Act.

(2) Percentages shall be calculated by weight.

(a) 4 & 5 Eliz. 2. c. 16.

- (3) These regulations apply to dried milk to which no other substance has been added and to the dried milk contained in any powder or solid of which not less than 70% consists of dried milk.
- (4) The Interpretation Act, 1889(a) shall apply to the interpretation of these regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and as if these regulations and the regulations hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

General Exemptions and Savings

3. (1) The following provisions of these regulations shall not apply—
 - (a) in relation to any dried milk intended at the time of sale for exportation to any place outside the United Kingdom;
 - (b) in relation to any dried milk supplied or intended for supply under Government Contracts for consumption by Her Majesty's Forces or intended at the time of sale for consumption by a visiting force within the meaning of any of the provisions of Part I of the Visiting Forces Act, 1952(b);
 - (c) in relation to any sale of dried milk to a caterer for the purposes of his catering business or to a manufacturer for the purposes of his manufacturing business.
- (2) Until the regulations specified in Schedule 3 to these regulations are revoked in accordance with regulation 8 hereof the following provisions of these regulations shall not have effect in relation to any dried milk sold in compliance with the provisions of the regulations specified in the said Schedule; and the provisions of the regulations so specified shall not have effect (pending their revocation in accordance with regulation 8 hereof) in relation to any dried milk which is sold in compliance with the following provisions of these regulations or to which any of the exemptions in these regulations apply.

Composition and description of dried milk

4. (1) Dried milk of each description specified in column 1 of Schedule 1 to these regulations shall contain a percentage of milk fat within the limits specified in relation thereto in column 2 of that Schedule and shall contain not more than 5.0% of moisture, and no person shall sell any dried milk which does not comply with this regulation.
- (2) No person shall sell any food under such a description as to lead an intending purchaser to believe that he is purchasing dried milk of a description to which paragraph (1) of this regulation applies, unless such food complies with this regulation.
- (3) Where a person sells any food to a purchaser in response to a request for dried milk of a description to which paragraph (1) of this regulation applies, he shall be deemed to sell dried milk of that description unless he clearly notifies the purchaser at the time of sale that the food is not dried milk of that description.

Labelling of containers of dried milk

5. (1) Save as hereinafter provided, no person shall sell any dried milk except in a container bearing a label in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 2 to these regulations.

(a) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(b) 15 & 16 Geo. 6 & 1 Eliz. 2. c. 67.

- (2) No person shall expose or offer for sale by retail any dried milk in any such container if the container is wrapped in paper or some other wrapper through which the label on the container is not clearly visible unless the outermost wrapper also bears a label as if it were a container to which paragraph (1) of this regulation applies.
- (3) The provisions of this regulation shall not apply in relation to any sale of dried milk for immediate consumption on or at the premises of the seller or in or at any stall or mobile refreshment vehicle.

Penalties and enforcement

6. (1) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of these regulations he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both, and in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding five pounds for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.
- (2) Each food and drugs authority shall enforce and execute such provisions in their area.
- (3) The requirements of section 109(3) of the Act (which requires notice to be given to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of intention to institute proceedings for an offence against any provisions of these regulations relating to labelling or marking) shall not apply as respects any proceedings instituted by a council for an offence against any such provisions of these regulations.

Application of various sections of the Act

7. (1) Sections 108(3) and (4) (which relate to prosecutions), 110(1), (2) and (3) (which relate to evidence of analysis), 112 (which relates to the power of a court to require analysis by the Government Chemist), 113 (which relates to a contravention due to some person other than the person charged), 115(2) (which relates to the conditions under which a warranty may be pleaded as a defence) and 116 (which relates to offences in relation to warranties and certificates of analysis) of the Act shall apply for the purposes of these regulations as if references therein to proceedings, or a prosecution, under or taken or brought under the Act included references to proceedings, or a prosecution as the case may be, taken or brought for an offence under these regulations and as if the reference in the said section 112 to subsection (4) of section 108 included a reference to that subsection as applied by these regulations.
- (2) Paragraph (b) of the proviso to section 108(1) of the Act shall apply for the purposes of these regulations as if the reference therein to section 116 of the Act included a reference to that section as applied by these regulations.

Revocation

8. (1) The Dried Milk Regulations, 1964(a) are hereby revoked.

(a) S.I. 1964/857 (1964 II, p. 1816).

- (2) The regulations specified in Schedule 3 to these regulations shall be revoked on 10th September, 1965.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 26th February, 1965.

(L.S.)

Frederick Peart,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Health on 3rd March, 1965.

(L.S.)

Kenneth Robinson,
Minister of Health.

Regulation 4

SCHEDULE 1

Description and Composition of Dried Milk

Column 1	Column 2
<i>Description of dried milk</i>	<i>Percentage of milk fat</i>
Dried full cream milk	Not less than 26.
Dried three-quarter cream milk	Less than 26 and more than 17.
Dried half cream milk	Not more than 17 and not less than 14.
Dried quarter cream milk	Less than 14 and not less than 8.
Dried partly skimmed milk	Less than 8 and not less than 1.5.
Dried skimmed milk	Less than 1.5.

Regulation 5

SCHEDULE 2

Labelling of Containers of Dried Milk

1. (1) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, every container to which regulation 5 relates shall bear a label upon which is printed such one of the following declarations as may be applicable:

- (a) In the case of dried full cream milk:

**DRIED FULL CREAM MILK
CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF
(X) PINTS OF MILK**

- (b) In the case of dried three-quarter cream milk, dried half cream milk, dried quarter cream milk and dried partly skimmed milk:

DRIED (Y) MILK
SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR BABIES EXCEPT
UNDER MEDICAL ADVICE
CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF
(X) PINTS OF (W) MILK

- (c) In the case of dried skimmed milk, either:

DRIED SKIMMED MILK

UNFIT FOR BABIES
[or NOT TO BE USED FOR BABIES]

CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF
(X) PINTS OF SKIMMED MILK

or:

DRIED LOW-FAT SKIMMED MILK
CONTAINS NOT MORE THAN
(Z)% MILK FAT

UNFIT FOR BABIES
[or NOT TO BE USED FOR BABIES]

CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF
(X) PINTS OF SKIMMED MILK

- (2) The declaration printed on the label of a container to which regulation 5 applies shall, in the case of dried milk to which any substance other than sodium bicarbonate or sodium citrate has been added, be in the appropriate form prescribed in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph with the following modifications:
- (a) There shall be added to the description of dried milk included in the declaration—
- (i) the word 'sweetened' where only sugar has been added;
 - (ii) the word 'modified' where only a constituent of milk has been added; and
 - (iii) the word 'compounded' in every other case.
- (b) Except where sugar is the only added ingredient, the words 'with (S) added' shall in every case follow the description of the dried milk, words being inserted at (S) to specify the substance or substances added.

- (3) Where the gross weight of the container is more than 10 lb., the words 'Contains the equivalent of (X) pints of milk' may be omitted from the declaration.
- (4) Where the milk or any part thereof is other than cows' milk, a word or words denoting the animal or animals from which the milk has been derived shall be inserted immediately before the word 'milk' wherever that word appears in the declaration.
2. The declaration shall in each case be completed as follows:
- (a) There shall be inserted at (X) the appropriate number or fraction in words or figures;
- (b) There shall be inserted at (Y) the remainder of the appropriate description of dried milk in the terms set out in column 1 of Schedule 1 to these regulations and the same words shall be inserted at (W);
- (c) There shall be inserted at (Z) the maximum milk fat content expressed as a percentage of the total weight of the dried milk;
- (d) In the case of dried full cream milk, dried three-quarter cream milk, dried half cream milk, dried quarter cream milk and dried partly skimmed milk, the declaration may also include a statement of the milk fat content expressed as a percentage of the total weight of the dried milk, and, in the case of dried milk described as dried skimmed milk, the declaration may also include a statement of the maximum milk fat content expressed as aforesaid;
- (e) The figure to be inserted at (X) shall, in the case of dried full cream milk, dried three-quarter cream milk, dried half cream milk or dried quarter cream milk, be such as to ensure that the equivalent quantity is accurately expressed in terms of milk of the appropriate description set out in column 1 of the following Table containing not less than the percentages of milk fat and milk solids including fat shown in relation thereto in columns 2 and 3 respectively and, in the case of dried partly skimmed milk or dried skimmed milk, be such as to ensure that the equivalent quantity is accurately expressed in terms of milk of the appropriate description set out in the said column 1 containing not less than the percentage of milk solids other than milk fat shown in relation thereto in column 4 of the following Table:

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
<i>Description of milk</i>	<i>Minimum percentage of milk fat</i>	<i>Minimum percentage of milk solids including milk fat</i>	<i>Minimum percentage of milk solids other than milk fat</i>
Milk	3.6	12.4	—
Three-quarter cream milk	2.7	11.6	—
Half cream milk	1.8	10.8	—
Quarter cream milk	0.9	9.9	—
Partly skimmed milk	—	—	9
Skimmed milk	—	—	9

3. (1) The prescribed declaration shall be printed distinctly and legibly in dark block type upon a light-coloured ground or in light block type upon a dark-coloured ground.

- (2) There shall be a surrounding line enclosing the declaration and in cases in which the words 'Unfit for babies' or 'Not to be used for babies' are required to be used, there shall be another such line enclosing those words.
 - (3) The distance between any part of the words 'Unfit for babies' or 'Not to be used for babies' and the surrounding line enclosing those words shall be not less than one-sixteenth of an inch.
 - (4) No matter other than that prescribed in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Schedule shall be printed within either surrounding line.
 - (5) The type used for the declaration shall not in any part be less than one-eighth of an inch in height and the type used for the words 'Unfit for babies' or 'Not to be used for babies' shall be not less than twice the height of any other part of the declaration, except that in the case of a container of dried milk containing the equivalent of a quarter of a pint of milk or less, the type used for the declaration shall not in any part be less than one-sixteenth of an inch in height and the type used for the words 'Unfit for babies' or 'Not to be used for babies' shall not be less than twice the height of any other part of the declaration.
4. Every label affixed pursuant to regulation 5 of these regulations shall—
- (a) be securely affixed to, or form part of, the container;
 - (b) be so placed on the side or top of the container as to be clearly visible; and
 - (c) either form part of any main label, or be a separate label in close proximity to the main label.
5. There shall not be placed on any container containing dried milk—
- (a) any comment on, explanation of, or reference to either the statement of equivalence contained in the prescribed declaration or the words 'three-quarter', 'half', 'quarter', 'partly skimmed', 'skimmed', 'low-fat', 'unfit for babies' or 'not to be used for babies'; or
 - (b) any instructions as to dilution, unless either—
 - (i) the fluid produced in accordance with such instructions would contain not less than 9% milk solids other than milk fat; or
 - (ii) such instructions clearly specify that the fluid so produced is not of equivalent composition to milk, three-quarter cream milk, half cream milk, quarter cream milk, partly skimmed milk or skimmed milk, as the case may be.

Regulation 8(2)

SCHEDULE 3

Column 1	Column 2
<i>Regulations revoked on 10th September, 1963</i>	<i>References</i>
The Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923.	S.R. & O. 1923/1323 (Rev. VIII, p. 42: 1923, p. 900).
The Public Health (Dried Milk) Amendment Regulations, 1927	S.R. & O. 1927/1093 (Rev. VIII, p. 42: 1927, p. 459).
The Public Health (Dried and Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1943	S.R. & O. 1943/896 (Rev. VIII, p. 42: 1943 I, p. 288).
The Public Health (Dried Milk) (Amendment) Regulation, 1948	S.I. 1948/1123 (Rev. VIII, p. 42: 1948 I, p. 1227).

JOINT F.A.O./W.H.O. COMMITTEE OF GOVERNMENT EXPERTS ON THE CODE OF PRINCIPLES CONCERNING MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

Standards for Evaporated and Condensed Milk

Evaporated Milk and Evaporated Skimmed Milk

1. Definition:

The liquid product obtained by the partial removal of water only from milk or skimmed milk.

2. Designations and Standards:

2.1. Evaporated milk

Evaporated whole milk

Evaporated full cream milk

Unsweetened condensed whole milk

Unsweetened full cream condensed milk

—shall contain not less than 75%* of fat by weight and not less than 25.0%* of milk solids by weight.

2.2. Evaporated skimmed milk

Unsweetened condensed skimmed milk

—shall contain not less than 20.0% of milk solids by weight.

3. Permitted Additions:†

Harmless substances necessary for the manufacturing process, for example:

sodium phosphate	} as stabilisers
sodium citrate	
calcium chloride	

Sweetened Condensed Milk and Skimmed Sweetened Condensed Milk:

1. Definition:

The product obtained by the partial removal of water only from milk or skimmed milk with the addition of sugars.

*The Committee has before it a proposal to amend the standard to provide for a minimum of 7.8% of fat by weight and a minimum of 25.9% milk solids by weight.

†The Committee has before it a proposal to amend the section on Permitted Additions as follows:

(a) the section to be renamed 'Food Additives';

(b) delete 'sodium phosphate	} as stabilisers'
sodium citrate	
calcium chloride	

and insert:

'Stabilizers

Maximum level of use

The sodium and calcium salts of:

hydrochloric acid

citric acid

carbonic acid

orthophosphoric acid

polyphosphoric acid

(as linear phosphate with a degree of

polymerisation up to 6 units)

as a whole in the final product

(as anhydrous substances).

0.5%*

2. Designations and Standards:

2.1. Sweetened condensed milk

Sweetened condensed whole milk

Sweetened full cream condensed milk

—shall contain not less than 8.0% of fat by weight and not less than 28.0% of milk solids by weight.

2.2. Machine skimmed sweetened condensed milk

Sweetened condensed skimmed milk

Skimmed sweetened condensed milk

—shall contain not less than 24.0% of milk solids by weight.

3. Permitted Additions:

Harmless substances necessary for the manufacturing process.

4. Marking and Labelling:

Where sugars other than sucrose are used, either alone or together with sucrose, the name and percentage by weight of each sugar, including sucrose, shall be declared on the label.

REVISED STATUTORY DECLARATIONS

- (a) In the case of unsweetened full cream milk:

EVAPORATED FULL CREAM MILK.
CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF
(X) PINTS OF MILK.

- (b) In the case of sweetened full cream milk:

CONDENSED FULL CREAM MILK.
CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF
(X) PINTS OF MILK, WITH SUGAR ADDED.

- (c) In the case of unsweetened partly skimmed milk:

EVAPORATED PARTLY SKIMMED MILK.
SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR BABIES
EXCEPT UNDER MEDICAL ADVICE.
CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF
(X) PINTS OF HALF CREAM MILK.

- (d) In the case of sweetened partly skimmed milk:

CONDENSED PARTLY SKIMMED MILK.
SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR BABIES
EXCEPT UNDER MEDICAL ADVICE.
CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF (X) PINTS
OF HALF CREAM MILK WITH SUGAR ADDED.

- (e) In the case of unsweetened skimmed milk:

EVAPORATED SKIMMED MILK
[or EVAPORATED LOW-FAT SKIMMED MILK
CONTAINS NOT MORE THAN (Z)% MILK FAT].

UNFIT FOR BABIES
[or
NOT TO BE USED FOR BABIES]

CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF (X) PINTS
OF SKIMMED MILK.

(f) In the case of sweetened skimmed milk:

CONDENSED SKIMMED MILK
[or CONDENSED LOW-FAT SKIMMED MILK
CONTAINS NOT LESS THAN (Z)% MILK FAT].

UNFIT FOR BABIES
[or
NOT TO BE USED FOR BABIES]

CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF (X) PINTS
OF SKIMMED MILK, WITH SUGAR ADDED.



